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Tutbury Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1959



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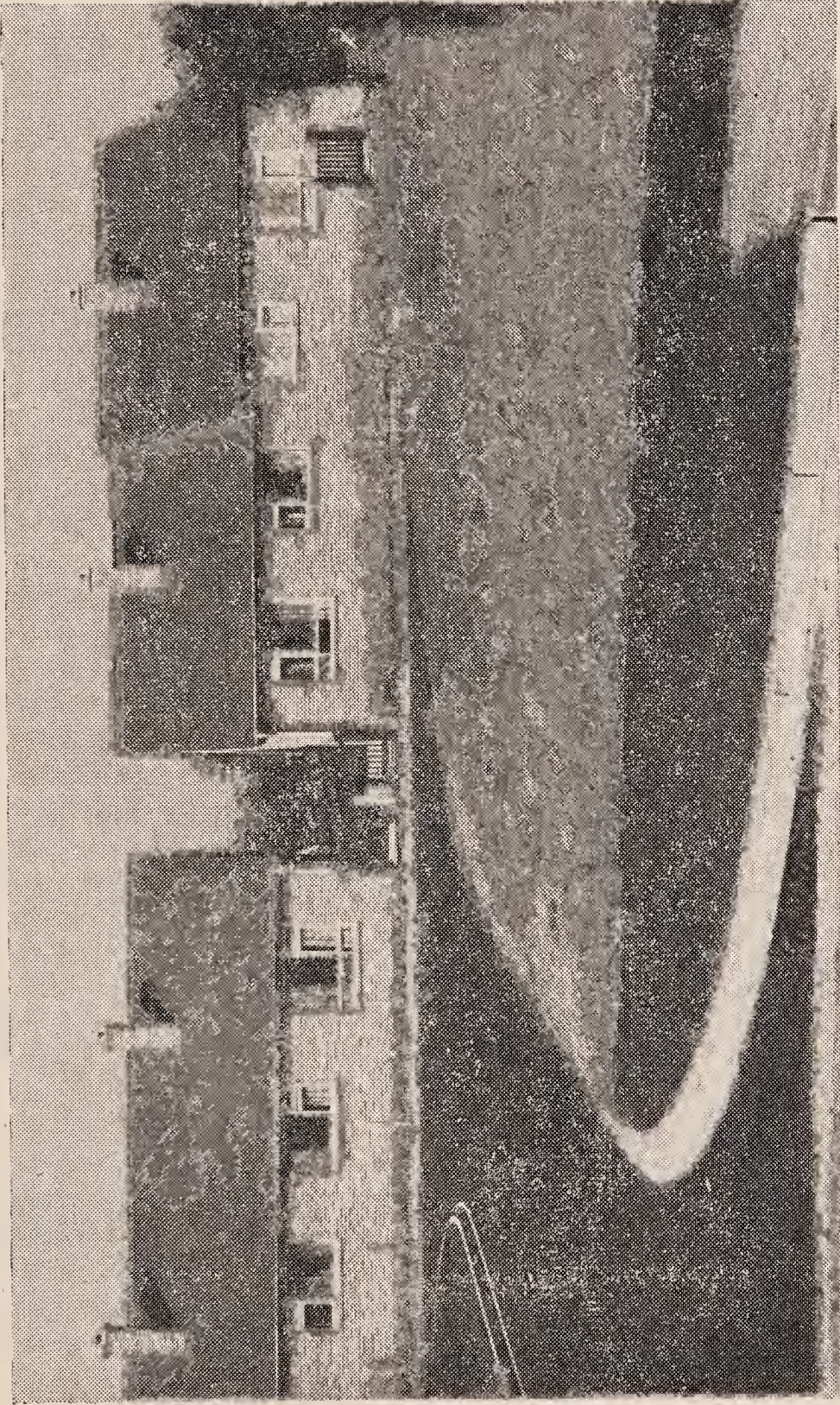
Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1959

OLD PEOPLE'S BUNGALOWS, STRETTON



South Easterly view of cleared site



Westerly view of part of the completed scheme

TUTBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Councillor A. J. WANNOP, J.P.

Vice-Chairman
Councillor C. A. THORLEY, C.C.

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R. E. FURNER

Deputy Clerk and Chief Financial Officer
R. B. LEA

Engineer and Surveyor
T. FRANKLAND, A.M.I.Mun.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
CHARLES FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Who is also M.O.H. Rugeley Urban District and Assistant
County M.O.H., Staffordshire).

Chief Public Health Inspector
R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Assistant Public Health Inspector
S. A. GAMBLE, Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspector
M. J. JOHNSON

Clerk
Mrs. Y. SIMPSON

To the Chairman and Members of
the Tutbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Tutbury Rural District for the year 1959. It has been drafted in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/60, dated 8th January, 1960.

Your Medical Officer of Health during the year under review was Dr. Charles Fleming, who resigned to take up the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Fife, on 1st January, 1960, and I take this opportunity of putting on record your appreciation of his services to the Council and of extending to him on your behalf best wishes for the future.

You will realise I cannot comment adequately on the work carried out during the year 1959, but I should like to draw your attention to one or two important features in the report.

The first few pages are devoted to the presentation of Vital Statistics.

On page 9 you will find tables giving a comparison of the Vital Statistics of Tutbury Rural District with those of previous years, and those for England and Wales. The Birth Rate in your district is higher than that for the country as a whole, and the Death Rate is lower. The Still Birth Rate is comparable with that for England and Wales, but the Infant Death Rate is considerably lower.

The Infant Death Rate, that is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, is 10.45 for the year 1959. This figure represents in actual fact only 3 infant deaths during the year, and all occurred in the first week of life. The last ten years have seen a marked decrease in the number of deaths in young children. This does not mean that we have the measure of all infections and diseases of early childhood. There are still strains of infecting organisms that do not respond readily to antibiotics, and there are still conditions which quickly snuff out a young life and for which medical science has not yet discovered a remedy, but new drugs and improved methods of child care have wrought a tremendous change in the picture of infant mortality and the steady decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate is evidence of this.

One of the highlights of the year 1959 in your district was the opening of the 1,000th post-war Council house, which was one of a group of bungalows built by your Council for old people under the County Welfare Scheme.

This represented a double achievement, being indicative of your housing programme as a whole, and also the enlightened attitude towards the needs of old people in the community.

May I put in a plea for more of these bungalows where old people can preserve their spirit of independence, and at the same time have the kindly supervision and care of the Warden when it is necessary.

I think there is one aspect of the care of old people which we must not forget however; they require special provision for their limited physical capabilities, they want love and interest, but they also need to be needed and to be interested.

It is better, therefore, that they be included in the general scheme of things when their housing requirements are being considered, not segregated, but housed so that they can continue to participate in the life of the community.

My thanks are due to the staff of the Public Health Department and to my fellow officials for their ready co-operation and for the assistance they have given in the compilation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

SHEILA M. DURKIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,708
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population							
Mid 1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,060
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1959						...	5,284
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£217,464
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31st March, 1959							£761

The Tutbury Rural District is situated in Eastern Staffordshire, its northern boundary being the River Dove and its eastern and southern boundaries being the River Trent, except where the Rural District borders to the County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent. The area of the District is approximately fifty square miles and it consists of twelve civil parishes which include ten villages and six hamlets.

The Rural District lies on the Keuper Marl and thick masses of gypsum occur in the Parishes of Hanbury and Tutbury. The greater part of the District is undulating and well wooded, forming part of the ancient Needwood Forest, apart from the portion which lies in the Trent Valley. The soil is fertile and the area under cultivation is large. In the river valleys there are large deposits of sand and gravel which are extensively worked.

Whilst the principal industry of the Rural District is agriculture, other industries are to be found in the various villages. At Tutbury, high-class glassware is produced by Messrs. Webb Corbett Ltd., and in this area gypsum and alabaster are extensively mined and prepared into plaster, plasterboard, etc., by Messrs. J. C. Staton & Co. Ltd.

At Stretton, Pirelli Ltd. have a large factory which produces vehicle tyres and similar goods and there is also a factory of The English Grains Co. Ltd.

In the Branston area, where sand and gravel are extracted, are the factories of the Marley Tile Co. Ltd., Spun Concrete Ltd., and the Burton Box Co. Ltd., which makes cardboard boxes.

VITAL STATISTICS

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
LIVE BIRTHS (Factor (1.04))							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	116	161	277
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
					<hr/> 123	<hr/> 164	<hr/> 287
Birth Rate per 1,000 poulation	...	...	...	...			17.87
Adjusted Birth Rate	...	...	...	...			18.58
Illegitimate Birth Rate per cent of total							
births	...	...	...	...			3.48
STILL BIRTHS							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	<hr/>—	<hr/>—	<hr/>—
					<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total Births							
(live and still)	...	...	...	...			20.47
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...			0.37
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	<hr/>—	<hr/>—	<hr/>—
					<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live							
Births	...	...	...	...			10.45
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per							
1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...			10.83
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per							
1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	...	...			0.00
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	<hr/>—	<hr/>—	<hr/>—
					<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 3

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births					10.45		
					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					—	—	—
					2	1	3
					—	—	—
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)					10.45		
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births					30.72		
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)					Nil		
Maternal Mortality Rate					0.00		
DEATHS (Factor 1.08)	...	...	...	...	80	69	149
Death Rate per 1,000 Population ...					9.28		
Adjusted Death Rate					10.02		

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1952 TO 1959

Rates per 1,000 estimated Population				Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Year	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1959	17.87	0.37	9.28	10.45
1958	18.05	0.31	10.00	13.93
1957	17.02	0.46	7.99	18.75
1956	15.75	0.65	9.13	16.43
1955	15.97	0.46	9.03	24.59
1954	15.63	0.67	9.58	29.79
1953	15.47	0.27	9.35	43.48

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959 AND 1958 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

Rate per 1,000 estimated Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Year	Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Tutbury	1959	17.87	0.37	9.28	10.45
Rural Dist.	1958	18.05	0.31	10.00	13.93
England	1959	16.5	0.35	11.6	22.0
and Wales	1958	16.4	0.36	11.7	22.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1959 the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis was as follows:

Infectious Diseases	Number of Cases	Admitted to Hospital
Measles	521	1
Scarlet Fever	17	—
Whooping Cough	9	—
Acute Pneumonia	2	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	1	—
Paratyphoid	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
	552	1

Analysis of notified cases according to age

Disease	Under 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever		1	3	13						17
Pneumonia							2			2
Puerperal Pyrexia										
Whooping Cough	3	1	2	3						9
Measles	14	75	101	303	26	2				521
Erysipelas										
Meningococcal Meningitis				1						1
Poliomyelitis				1			1			2
Sonne Dysentery										

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INCIDENCE IN 1959 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

Disease	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Measles	521	7	21	79	312
Scarlet Fever	17	33	4	8	8
Whooping Cough	9	7	51	30	24
Acute Pneumonia	2	1	9	6	6
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	1	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	1	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	1	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—

The pattern of infectious disease in 1959 was very different from that of 1958. You will remember that a high incidence of measles was anticipated in 1958, but in fact the number of cases was very low. The expected “peak” came in 1959 when there were 521 cases in the district. Measles is a disease of high infectivity which, although never absent, tends to show a regularly recurring high peak of incidence.

The incidence of other infectious diseases was fortunately very low.

TUBERCULOSIS

Five new cases were notified.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
62	9	30	8	109

There was one death due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria notified in the Rural District since 1945.

The dramatic reduction in the incidence of Diphtheria in this country is one of the triumphs of preventive medicine. It cannot be stressed too highly, however, that as long as sporadic cases occur, as they always will, the number of children being immunised against this disease must be maintained, and even increased, if this disease is never again to gain a foothold in the community.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following table gives the number of children in the District who received protection against Diphtheria during 1959.

		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	TOTAL
Primary Doses	...	89	86	30	205
Booster Doses	...	—	—	81	81

WHOOPING COUGH

9 cases of Whooping Cough were notified in the Tutbury Rural District in 1959.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

141 children received protection against Whooping Cough in 1959.

Given by Staff at Infant Welfare Centres	...	103
Given by General Practitioners	... ..	38

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of vaccinations carried out in 1959:

	Under 5 years	5-14 years	Over 15 years	Total
Primary Vaccinations	60	—	4	64
Re-Vaccination	...	—	21	21

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The year 1959 was a memorable one with regard to the fight against yet another infectious disease, namely poliomyelitis.

Protection against poliomyelitis was first offered to children and expectant mothers in 1956, when the Staffordshire County Council inaugurated the scheme under their arrangements for vaccination and immunisation.

Towards the end of 1958 the scheme was extended to include the 15 to 25 age group. The response, despite publicity, was disappointing.

Then in April, 1959, a well known young footballer unfortunately contracted the disease and died. The effect of this untimely death was instantaneous and dramatic. Teenagers, from being apathetic and indifferent, became interested and even anxious to receive protection.

Evening sessions were held and large numbers of young people attended.

By the end of the year 2,162 children and young people had received the primary course of two injections.

In addition 1,225 children had been given the third dose.

This scheme of protection against poliomyelitis for children and young persons has been fraught with difficulties administratively.

Tribute must be paid to your General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and all those whose enthusiasm and hard work have contributed greatly to the success of the scheme, also to the clerical staffs who have coped so well with the many difficulties and with the extra work involved.

Causes of Death in Tutbury Rural District during the year 1959

Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	1	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	6	4	10
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	9	17
Coronary disease, angina	16	7	23
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart diseases	8	12	20
Other circulatory disease	1	3	4
Influenza	2	2	4
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	6	1	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	15	20
Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
All other accidents	2	—	2
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	80	69	149

CANCER

The deaths caused by Cancer numbered 30, 18 being males and 12 females.

The death rate from Cancer was equal to 1.86 per 1,000 of the population.

In the following table the Cancer deaths are classified according to age and sex :

Sex	Under 26	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	66 to 75	76 to 85	Over 85	Total
Males	—	—	1	4	6	6	1	—	18
Females	—	—	1	2	1	2	6	—	12
Total	—	—	2	6	7	8	7	—	30

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH

INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1959

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year 1959.

The year has seen the introduction of the new Standard Grants under Part II of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, together with a number of changes in the old system of improvement grants—now known as Discretionary Grants—designed to make the grants more attractive to owners. Whilst I appreciate that the old scheme was not achieving the dual objective of arresting the inevitable deterioration of the older houses and providing them with modern amenities, it had the important virtue of an accepted standard of housing accommodation, the 12 point standard, to which all improved dwellings had to conform. This standard is not applied in the new Standard Grant Scheme and we shall undoubtedly see bathrooms, etc., being provided, with the aid of grant, in houses which are in other respects sub-standard. I am, of course, aware that safeguards are provided against grants being given in respect of houses which are actually unfit for human habitation but I feel strongly that the old system, requiring the overall general improvement of dwellings, had much to commend it.

Another factor in the Standard Grant Scheme which may require attention and possibly amendment in the light of subsequent experience is the disparity in costs of drainage works between houses which are served by a public sewer and those which are not. In several years' experience of the old improvement grant scheme, it has been established that the cost of providing a proper drainage system to a house not served by a public sewer is at least £150, or approximately four times the average drainage cost where a sewer is available. Such a high figure is bound to be reflected in the total cost of the work, and the maximum grant figures will very often be below 50% of the actual cost of the work. To say that in such cases the owner should be advised to apply for a Discretionary Grant is to beg the issue, since such a course would usually involve even higher costs in bringing the house up to the 12 point standard.

In my opinion, therefore, a new maximum grant figure should be assessed for premises not served by a public sewer. If such a course is not adopted, there will be a very serious risk that

inferior drainage systems will be accepted, with a consequent danger to public health.

Other significant items of legislation introduced during the year were the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 which came into force on 1st January, 1959. In conjunction with the Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959, and the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959, they provide local authorities with the power of securing adequate and proper facilities for the hygienic production of fresh meat.

Meetings with representatives of the trade and inspections with the local veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have been helpful in assessing the problem as it applies in this District and next year will see the preparation of the official report.

The other routine work of the Department has progressed satisfactorily, although the impetus of slum clearance has slowed down below what I consider to be a satisfactory rate.

In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation for the excellent support and co-operation which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Staff.

I would also like to place on record my thanks to Dr. Fleming, your Medical Officer of Health, who took an appointment with another authority on 1st January, 1960, for the help he gave to me during the year under review and in previous years, and to wish him every success and best wishes in the future.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

REGINALD BRUNNING,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

Tutbury Parish is supplied from a well and reservoir by the Rural District Council, the water being chlorinated prior to storage in the reservoir.

Regular samples are taken for bacteriological and chemical examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the County Analyst respectively. All samples were found to be satisfactory, but the following figures show the water to be very hard:

Total Hardness	...	...	46.0°
Permanent Hardness	...	...	29.6°
Temporary Hardness	...	...	16.4°

Frequent tests are also made to ensure that the chlorine dosage is maintained at a satisfactory level.

Negotiations are in hand between the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and the Council for the amalgamation of the Tutbury supply with the Company's undertaking. This amalgamation is expected to take place during next year.

The number of houses in the Rural District which are supplied with water from public mains is as follows:

Anslow	...	...	...	153
Barton-under-Needwood	...	...	...	722
Branston	...	...	...	750
Dunstall	...	...	...	88
Hanbury	...	...	...	143
Outwoods	...	...	...	728
Rolleston	...	...	...	659
Stretton	...	...	...	739
Tatenhill	...	...	...	154
Tutbury	...	...	...	780
Wychnor	...	...	...	10
Yoxall	...	...	...	271
				<hr/>
				5,197
				<hr/>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Work on the new sewers and sewage disposal plant at Yoxall, and the modernisation and extension of the existing plant at Barton-under-Needwood, has continued during the year, and both schemes are expected to be completed in the early part of next year.

Schemes for Hanbury and the village of Rangemore in Tatenhill Parish are in course of preparation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The fortnightly collection of household refuse from all premises and the weekly collection of nightsoil from approximately 500 premises with pail closets has continued satisfactorily during the year. In addition 127 privately-owned and 37 Council-owned cesspools were emptied.

Household refuse is tipped crude at three tips in the district and is covered each week with boiler ash obtained from breweries in Burton-upon-Trent. Regular rodent and other pest control is maintained as a matter of routine. The treatment with insecticidal powder has been made much more effective by the purchase of a pressurised powder blower.

Nightsoil is composted with straw in lagoons sited on a completed refuse tip in Outwoods. This is a very satisfactory method of disposal and produces a high grade manure free from pathogenic organisms.

Cesspool sludge is dried in shallow pan type lagoons sited on the same refuse tip; the dried sludge being skimmed off and burnt.

Salvage receipts—full details of which are given in the table below—fell below last year's, mainly due to a further fall in the price obtained for salvaged food tins and to a drop in the quantity of tins separated.

	1959						1958					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	61	4	1	214	4	10	50	11	1	202	5	0
Scrap Metals ...	27	19	3	318	15	1	27	1	3	270	1	11
Textiles, etc. ...	3	13	2	58	17	1	4	6	3	58	12	3
Scrap Food Tins	74	15	2	143	4	3	119	13	1	377	13	4
	167	13	0	735	1	3	201	13	0	908	12	6

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

12 pan closets have been abolished and water closets substituted during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

CAMPING SITES

The privately-owned caravan site at Rolleston-on-Dove continues to be conducted very satisfactorily. In May the owner applied for planning permission to extend the site to accommodate 53 caravans and to provide an additional sanitary block. Permission was granted in due course, and the necessary work is in hand.

SWIMMING BATHS

The only swimming bath in the district is a privately-owned open air pool in the village of Rolleston-on-Dove. It appears to be well managed and supervised.

DISINFECTIONS

A number of library books were disinfected after being used by patients suffering from infectious diseases.

HOUSING

New Housing Accommodation

During the year 130 private enterprise houses and 14 Council houses were completed and occupied.

Improvement Grants

Applications for Standard Grants were received in respect of 7 properties, 6 of these being owner/occupied houses.

Details of grants under previous legislation—now referred to as Discretionary Grants, are as follows:

	No. of Appli- cations	No. refused	Total cost of work	Amount of Grant	Average Cost	Average Grant	No of Owner Occupier Houses	No. of Ten- anted Houses
1953-59	156	2	£69,692	£36,240	£447	£232	67	89
1959	23	2	£14,631	£5,665	£636	£246	16	7

Slum Clearance

The following table gives a summary of the work done during 1959 and in the period 1955-59.

	Reported to Committee	Closing Order Revoked and Demolition Order Substituted	Demolition Orders Made	Closing Orders Made	Under- takings Accepted	Awaiting "Time and Place" Meeting	Houses Demolished
1955-59	120	4	77	21	17	3	56
1959	10	2	10	—	1	3	10

Sanitary Accommodation

The pails at 12 premises were converted to water closets.

Rent Act, 1957

I application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received, an undertaking being given by the landlord in respect of the defects.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

The dairies of the district have been regularly inspected and have been maintained in a clean condition.

Food Shops

(i) *Number of Food Premises*

Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	3
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	58
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Food Premises, including Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	91

(ii) *Registration of Food Premises*

Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 63

(iii) *Licences under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949*

(a) Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b) Supplementary	...	...	...	...	...	16

(iv) *Inspection of Food Premises*

Number of Inspections ... 172

(v) *Disposal of Condemned Food*

The condemned food consisting of tinned commodities was buried on refuse tips.

(vi) *Special Examination of Food Consignments*

No special examinations were necessary.

(vii) *Ice Cream Samples*

49 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Analysis. The results were:

Grade I	...	...	35
Grade II	...	...	12
Grade IV	...	...	2

Information concerning the two Grade IV samples was passed for their attention to the authorities in whose districts the ice cream was produced.

Meat

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the district and 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered has been maintained. Full details are as follows:

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected ...	440	6	1450	369
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	39	—	20	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	9.1	—	1.4	0.8
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	23	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.3	—	—	0.8
<i>Cysticercosis—</i>				
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—

Tinned Food

5 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs. of tinned food was condemned as unfit for human consumption, and buried under supervision on the refuse tips.

RODENT CONTROL

This service was continued successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the work done in the year is as follows:

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	Business	Total
No. of Properties inspected	47	271	26	23	367
No. of Inspections ...	167	999	102	100	1,367
No. of Properties found to be infested ...	25	210	13	9	257
No. of Properties treated ...	25	210	13	9	257

In addition the sewers received their annual tests and treatments as follows:

Parish	Manholes Tested	Manholes Requiring Treatment
Tutbury ...	45	29
Outwoods ...	14	—
Rolleston ...	20	6
Barton ...	18	4
Branston ...	10	—
Stretton ...	13	—

SHOP ACTS, 1950

The above Act affects all shops where there are employees and routine inspections are carried out. No serious infringements were found during the year.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

No further tests of existing underground petrol storage tanks, as recommended by the Model Code, have been required during the year.

1 new application for a licence to store petroleum spirit was received, bringing the total of licences to 44.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

Premises				No. on the Register	Inspections
Mechanical	...	...	...	41	26
Non-Mechanical	...	...	...	15	10
TOTAL	...	...	...	56	36
No. of Outworkers on list				1	—

All premises were found to be satisfactory.

